HOUSING

The Third Five-Year Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 5 crores under Housing. Unlike in the Second Plan period, the Employers' Projects under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme are to be financed from the funds earmarked for Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in the State Plan. A sum of Rs. 80 lakhs has been earmarked for Subsidised Industrial Housing which is expected to be suficient for putting up, 2,000 tenements and Rs. 275 lakhs have been provided for assisting construction of about 3,300 houses under Low Income-Group Housing Schemes.

In the first two years, 1961-62 and 1962-63, the outlay was of the order of Rs. 71 lakhs and Rs. 84 lakhs respectively while in the third year, *i.e.*, for 1963-64, the provision is Rs. 50 lakhs, and for the fourth year, the total outlay approved is Rs. 54 lakhs. It is expected that the outlay in the entire Five Year Plan period may be about Rs. 3 crores. Further, in view of the fact that the Centre has agreed to provided funds from Life Insurance Corporation, it may be possible to assist Low Income Group Housing Schemes from Life Insurance Corporation funds. In 1962-63, a sum of Rs. 31. 5 lakhs was made available and in 1963-64, a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs, including Rs. 20 lakhs required for Land Acquisition and Development, is expected to be made available.

Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, three Public Sector Project and 7 Private Sector Project are in progress. Of the three Public Sector Projects, one consists of 300 tenements at Belagula, second consists of 200 tenements at Dandeli and the third at Byatarayna-pura consists of 100 tenements. Under Private Employers Projects, Mandya National Sugar Mills, Ugar Sugar Mills, Bhadravati Iron and Steel works Hiranyakeshi Shahakara Sakkare Karkhane, Pandavapura Shakara Sakkare Karkhane, Dharmse Industrial Co-operative Society at Shahbad have taken up construction of tenements numbering in all 863 which are in progress. Some more Projects are under scrutiny,

Under the Low Income-Group Housing, in the first three years, more than Rs. 101 lakhs have been sanctioned to assist construction of about 1,600 houses. One important feature in 1963-64 is that three Projects under Plantation Labour Housing Scheme have been sanctioned. The Chickmagalur District Planters have taken up construction of sixty tenements for their employees.

LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT

Under the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme, which is a Centrally sponsored scheme, a sum of Rs. 32.7 lakhs has been released to the Trust Boards of Bangalore, Mysore and Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Corporation for the acquisition and development of sites. In the current year, *i.e.*, 1963-64, a further sum of Rs. 20 lakhs will be released to various Trust Boards and big Municipalities for this

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

purpose. It is expected that by the end of the Plan period, one crore of rupees will have to be spent under this Scheme.

The Slum Clearance Scheme is in operation in all Municipalities. The scheme provides for the construction of plots and houses for rehabilitating the slum dwellers So far the State has released Rs. 30·44 lakhs. The scheme is not making much headway in Bangalore, Mangalore, Hubli-Dharwar on account of stay orders obtained by the parties.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

In the First Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 115.90 lakhs was allotted for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Other Backward Classes out of which a sum of Rs. 84.34 lakhs was spent. Certain welfare schemes such as removal of Untouchability, rehabilitation of ex-criminal tribes, the settlement of Scheduled Tribes by stopping the pratice of shifting cultivation were taken up at a cost of Rs. 20. 58 lakhs as Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

In the Second Plan, an outlay of Rs. 296. 38 lakhs under State Sector and Rs. 78. 2 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Programme was allotted out of which Rs. 290. 72 lakhs and Rs. 67.53 lakhs under the State and Centrally Sponsored programmes respectively were spent. In the Thirdy Five-year Plan an outlay of Rs. 440 lakhs under the State Sector and Rs. 96. 425 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been proposed for the Welfare of Backward Classes.

An important feature of the Third Plan is the stress laid by the Government on the accrual of benifits to these people from the General Development Scheme of other Development Departments, and it has been found from a tentative estimate that benifits to the extent of Rs. 728 lakhs would have accrued to them out of general sector by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, in addition to the supplemental provision made in the Social Welfare Department Budget.

SCHEDULED CASTES

As aginst an outlay of Rs. 275 lakhs under the Third Plan in the State Sector, in the first 3 years of the Plan, a sum of Rs. 118 lakhs has been spent leaving a balance of Rs. 167 lakhs to be spent during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66. Stress has been laid on Schemes which are meant for the education of Sheduled Castes and 50 percent of the total amount, allotted is proposed to be spent. In addition to this the Agricultural Colonisation Scheme, under which 116 colonies were started under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Second Plan, was continued in the Third Plan in the State Sector and sum of Rs. 32. 90 lakhs is proposed to be spent before the end of the Third Plan. Subsidies under the Centrally Sponsored Programmes are being

extended to Municipalities to improve the working and living conditions of sweepers and scavengers and a total provision of Rs. 10.2 lakhs has been made in the Plan for the purpose. During the Second Plan 132 hostels including 5 for students studying in technical, professional institutes were started and 53 private hostels were given grants-in-aid. Up to date 417 hostels are being run by the Social Welfare Department and 67 private hostels are being aided. Construction of 17 hostels buildings was taken up out of which 34 have been completed leaving 13 which are nearing completion. 4 more hostel buildings in Bangalore City have been purchased at a cost of Rs. 5½ lakhs and a site has been acquired for putting up a building of high school students in Bangalore City. 34,700 children were supplied slates, dresses, books, etc., while 9,600 children were brought under mid-day meals scheme. A provision of Rs. 25.05 lakhs has been made for the award of post-matric scholarships. In addition to 274 Community Centre buildings, 248 Women Welfare-cum-Nurseries have been established in the State during the Second and Third years of the Plan. By the end of the Third Five Year Plan, it is proposed to start another 35 such Centres Merit scholarships have been awarded to 14,616 and 3,191 Middle and high school students respectively. The principle of mixed living in general hostels has been accepted and 2 such hostels were sanctioned during the year 1962-63. The extension of the scheme is under consideration.

An I. A. S/I. P. S. Pre-examination Training Centre has been started for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students of the Southern region at the instance of the Government of India for giving deserving candidates coaching to prepare themselves for the Central Services Examinations with a view to enable large number of these people to gain admission to the higher echelons of Government service. Out of the first batch one trainee has been selected in the written examination for the I. A. S. this year.

In the Fourth Plan, emphasis is being placed on educational programmes not only for the Scheduled Castes, but also for the Scheduled Tribes and other categories of backward classes.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

According to the 1961 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes in this State is nearly 2 lakhs. These people are very backward and with a view to accelerate their advancement the Government have sanctioned special schemes for the rapid development of the tribal Pockets in Coorg, Mysore and South Kanara Districts. Two *ad hoc* Tribal Development Blocks have also been sanctioned in order to intensively develop these tribal areas. Agricultural colonies, multi-purpose co-operative societies and the rehabilitation of Soligars on the Biligiri Rangana Hills are part of the developmental programme.

Since education plays a very important role in the development of these people, facilities were given to the children of tribal people to

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

attract them to attend the educational institutions in larger numbers. During the Second Plan 14 Ashram Schools and 6 hostels were started. During the 3-years period of the Third Plan, 19 more Ashram Schools have been started. Midday-meals were supplied to 2,900 children, clothing and equipment were supplied to 7,100 children and scholarships were awarded to 2,000 children. During 1962-63 a Home for the children of these people was set-up in Mysore with a view to enable them to see, during a State visit, the developments outside their remote habitations. It is considered, that this would be an education in itself and this experiment proved popular. It is proposed to start Girijan Vikas Kendras in certain important places, where a socioeconomic orientation will be given to tribal adults and children by taking them out on a sort of study tour of important places and institutions.

Educational programmes will be given greater emphasis in the remaining two years of the Plan as also in the proposed Fourth Plan.

DENOTIFIED TRIBES, NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES

Under the Educational programmes, 8 residential schools have been started and equipment to 3,762 children has been given and scholarships have been awarded to 2,731 students, 8 Government hostels have been started in addition to provision of grant in-aid to 13 private hostels. Under the Government of India scheme of post-matric scholarships for Backward Classes, one-third of the allotment is being distributed to the Denotified Tribes in pursuance of the latest decision of Government of India.

The nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes do not have a fixed habitation but keep moving from place to place. The endeavour of the State Government has been to settle these people in permanent occupations like agriculture, crafts, etc. For the children of these people, 10 Ashram Schools have been started and grant-in-aid has been given to 3 hostels. Subsidies have been given to 623 families for construction of house buildings and 20 drinking water wells have been sunk in the settlements where these people have been encouraged to settle down.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Assistance is given for the eradication of the practice of removing night soil as head-loads and for encouraging municipalities to put up buildings for sweepers and scavengers and landless labourers. Post Matric Scholarships of the order of Rs. 12 14 lakhs are given by the Ministry of Education, Government of India for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The provision of Rs. 5.12 lakhs meant for Scheduled Tribes is supplemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the extent required to meet the awards made to all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students undergoing post-matric

studies. The amount thus granted is about Rs. 10 lakhs during 1962-63. Out of this, scholarships granted during the first 3 years of the Plan period are as below:—

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. Scheduled Castes ...	2,330	2,963	3,080
2. Scheduled Tribes ...	38	25	35
3. Other Backward Classes	1,134	795	667

During the year 1963-64 a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

SOCIAL WELFARE

During the Second Plan period, 5 Certified Schools, 10 Remand Homes, 4 State Homes, 5 Reception Centres and 3 District Shelters were established under the Social and Moral Hygiene and Care and After Care programmes. In the Third Plan, a provision of Rs. 45.84 lakhs has been made for the schemes under Social Welfare.

The total outlay for the Social Defence (Care) Programmes is Rs. 21 lakhs and the physical targets are establishment of 7 Remand Homes, appointment of 15 Probation Officers and 3 Regional Probation Superintendents for work under the Probation of Offenders Act and the development of the existing Certified Schools. Two new Remand Homes were started in 1962-63. Fifteen Probation Officers for implementation of the work under the Probation of Offenders Act have been appointed. The construction work of Remand Home and Certified School building at Bangalore has been taken up during the current year. It is expected that 5 more Remand Homes will be started during the next two years.

The outlay for the Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme in the Third Plan is Rs. 10.60 lakhs and the physical target is, establishment of five more Reception Centres and development of the existing State Homes. Out of this, two Reception Centres were started during 1962-63. Two Production Centres for the benefit of inmates of the State Homes have also been sanctioned this year.

Under Women Welfare, Grant-in-aid and Child Welfare Schemes, financial assistance is given to Voluntary Agencies who assist the Government in the implementation of the Social Legislations and other Social Welfare measures. A sum of Rs. 16,000 has been sanctioned to the Association for the Mentally Handicapped, Bangalore for developing Child Guidance activities. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned to a Voluntary Agency for starting a Home for the Aged and Infirm Women. So far Rs. 69,000 have been sanctioned to the various Voluntary Institutions under this Scheme.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT

At present only three districts, namely, (1) Bangalore District except Ramanagaram, Channapatna Taluks, (2) Raichur District, and (3) Gulbarga District are wet. All other districts are dry. The enforce-

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

ment of the provisions of the Prohibition Act is entrusted to the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, in respect of dry areas and the work of its administration rests with the Excise Commissioner.

The licensing for the sale of Neera has been stopped with effect from 1st October 1962; licenses for the manufacture of palm gur are however being renewed every year to the societies sponsored by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Mysore and supervised by the Excise Staff

The Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961, has been brought into force with effect from 19th April 1962 throughout the State and rules thereunder are being framed.

The following is the position regarding arrears under Excise:

OLD MYSORE AREA

		Rs.
Arrears for 1963-64	...	8,93,908—54
Collection from 1-4-1963 to 30-9-1963	...	37,486—85
Balance as on 1-10-1963	...	8,56,421—69

HYDERABAD KARNATAK AREA

		Rs.
Arrears for 1963-64	...	45,19,096—63
Collections from 1-4-1963 to 30-9-1963	...	65,096—42
Balance as on 1-10-1963	...	44,54,000—21

DETAILS OF BALANCE OF RS. 44,54,000—21

			Rs.
1.	Promissory notes to be sold	...	2,73,586—11
2.	Stay order from courts	...	2,57,268—64
3.	Instalment facilities	...	7,84,2 3—65
4.	Write off and remission proposals under consideration.	}	2,52,975—16 2,26,697—18
5.	Civil suits	...	6,75,140—22
6.	Balance for which measures are being taken for recovery of these arrears as per Land Revenue Rules	..	19,84,079—15

An officer of the status of an Assistant Commissioner has been appointed as Special Officer for the recovery of Excise arrears for the Gulbarga Division.

BOMBAY-KARNATAK AREA

Arrears as they stood on 1st April 1963 amount to Rs. 4,18,617-78. The Deputy Commissioner, Belgaum is taking action to recover the arrears as per Land Revenue Rules.